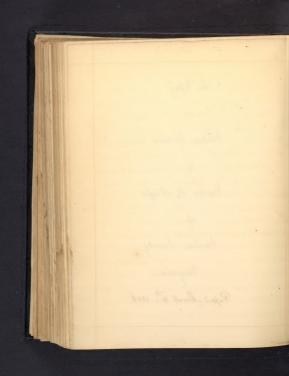
An Epay Cholera Morbus Burton B Wright baroline bounty Virginia. Paped March 10th 1826

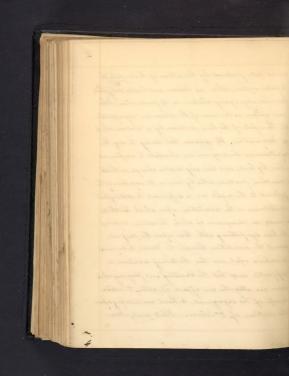


Cholera Morbus

Is a disease of warm climates in which it or - curs at all sessons of the year. It is not confined on - clusively to warm latitudes but in temperate climates, it is nearly always in the warm season, particularly in the months of August and September, that it pressils. It is per ticularly liable to appear when long continues heat, is al - ternated with heavy rains suddenly cooling the atmosphere This disease has frequently rages as antificience in the Tropical climates, and some authors, an account of its malignity and prevalence in those climates, have even as · sertes it to be cantagious an opinion it appears to me not supported by sufficient evidence; The British settlements in India and the East India Islands, are the principal seats of this diesee where it frequently rages with great mortality

Nutton differ exceedingly as to the course of this disease. While some, no bullow and Thomas, make the disease consist in an extraordinary scortises of

acrid Bile, produced by the action of heat upon the Repatie system, others, as Ishnen and Cartes, deny that Rile has any agency whatever in its production Ithm = san afrigar as the cause of the disease an engarges state of the repels of The Liver, produces by a sudden check of perspiration, He spepases that during the day, The capillaries on the our ace are stimulates to exception ac - Tien by heat, and that any sudden change in the at = mosphere, produces either by rain or the exposur of the patient to the night air, is sufficient to destroy that equilibrium in the circulation upon which health de a pends, in consequence of which the extreme nepels of The Siver sympathing with those upon the surface, arrest the circulation through the portal, beliac and mesenteric repets, are Thus the Reliang secretion is supported, and that the vaniting and fourging which occur are altagether an effort of nature to relieve herself of this engargment. Without commenting apan This doctrine of Freshwan, I shall merely observe



that Cholera seems to be evidently a gardice affection, partaking of the nature of Bikous and Latermillent forms In eappeart of this doctrine it may be arges, that that - wa is showngo found to be more provalent, at that season of the year when Bilious and Intersnittent Jevers make Their appearance, and whotever may be Their predisposing cause, it is evident, that Thought have frequently the same exciting cause. What is none common than for a person labouring under the pre-- disposing cause of Ribiocs fever apon getting wat, as exposing himself to the night air, to be attacked with the diseased the same may be sais of Cholera, an attack of which is frequently brought an in the same way. Let a mumber of person expose Them selves upon a cots windy day in the month of march, some will be attacked with pleaning, others with Cataron, yet no are will dang, That the two disease ses are not encited by the same cause, as that They both do not consist in inflammation, mosified

by the different tipues which it effects, being reales in the one instance in a serous, in the other in a mucous membrano. So of Bilious fever and Cholera mosters, The same cause which would have produced Biliam Lever, by expensing itself when the Stomach and bowels, krings on an attack of Cholera. That The disease in question is widently gastrie in its ex o igin, and that the Liver is secondarily affected, I Think may be inferred from the Symptoms of the dis . case. The first discharges always cansist of the ardi - many coulins of the stemach, and Bile does not make its appearance, untile the remiting has been refreated several lines; and if Paile were the cause of This des varias is contended by some, it ought to be brought up by the first efforts, but the contrary of this is known to take place. Thorover, the disease is for quently excited by articles acting immediately upon The stamach itself, as by irregularities either in eating or armiting. A very remarkable instance of this once



came under my tinovoledge, which I will relate. In The summer of 1823 a company of twolor persons cet of Grabes, which proses to be apoiles, on the night of The same day, Thouge were all, with the exception of Three, attacker with Cholera, accompanies with du sharp - is of bile, both by rounting and by stool. In This case the disease was doubtle, brought on by the ac stran of these articles upon The stomuch, and Thedis charges of Bile follows as a secondary effect. another argument in support of the gastricor - ig in of Chalera is, that the most important indi = cation in the treatment, is to allow The irritabile = ty of the Stomach; so soon as This is a com. plinted, in most cases, The distriping symptoms

Symphons
Chokra we ally common with nauera lendon and the water man of the abdonum, plain and the teneral follows by a server romating



un purging. The maller discharged from the stomach, at Eirst, consists of its ordinary contents, mixed perhaps with phologon or mucus, while the discharges from The bowels are in the commencement Thin and is etery, but The disease has not continued long, before They be come atterior, and now we have copiesas discharges of bile both by varieting and by stool. The sulse which from the commencement of the disease was weak and pluttering, becomes till more so, There is usually great thirst, and a severe head ashe, arising from sympathy with The alomach; The respiration is hum . ed, the extremities cols, the surface is also coloand covered with a clammy sweet, and together with These sympetoms There is great depression of strength of the patient is not specially relieves cramps of the muscles of the abdomen aus extremities, buting of the uges, dichup, and sinking of the pulse supervening terminate in existence

Lifections of Those Who have



died of this disease, are said to discour the Brind via much affected. There being marks of harzenemen and inflammation, the hirer is found in a close of turgenence and the Brain in route instances is congetted with bloom. It eagnosis.

This disease resembles Intestinal cisorders of various kinds. It may be desting wished from Colid which is sometimes accompanied with vaniting, by the purging which occurs, the bowels in colid remaining obstinately constipated. It is to be dis lenguished from Degrohac con Dysentery, by The stock being pure bile, unixed with blood or fever, and also ly the rapid prostration of alrength, which to keeps are in Cholera, as well as by The nomiting that occurs, which selsam ar never accompany Dearthon or Dysentery in so violent a degree. Cholera morbus is also free from that distriping supportation Tenesmuz, by which Dysentery is so preculiarly charecterises; by a strict attention to the symptom, that have been detailed



Cholora cannot be confounded with any other discus. - Prognosis:

The prognesis in This dis · case to one who is not familiar with it, much never a sarily be difficult, as it is formidable in it, appear " and and soon hastens to its crisis, whether that be fa - tal or otherwise. From the accounts of author, it would seem to be much more fatal, when it prevails as an Eferdenia, as was particularly The case at leal - cutta, in The year 1818, where the death, for several menths amounted to upwares of twohundres in a week, It seems also to be more fatal in proportion to the head of the weather, its mortality being greatest when the heat is greatest; but fortunately the dis = case has never, a believe, servailed in this bountry as an Exidence, Though its ravages are sufficient · by extensive to render it a subject of deep in a terest to every one who engages in The paraclice of medicine. In forming a prognozio upon each



particular case, the practitioner is to be quises by The cristing syntotoms. According to & Lotuson who has has extensive of prostunities of making obser . rations, Those cases which were unattered is by discharges of bile were uniformly fatat, where as when bile was discharged in considerable quan a tity, The disease was found mon remediable. It may in general be stated, that when the romiting are pary ing contuin obstinate, attender with great prostra tion of strength, when the mericines which pare been administeries are rejected, when the pulse be comes irregular, the extrauties cots the surface cold and covered with a claring surat, he age sunhand The countenance haggard, The case may be could = ares as hopefel. But, on The centrary, when the vamiling and purging are neither violent nor ob = stinate, when, Though They may have been vi olent, They exicts to the medicines which may be administered; when the medicines are retained by



the stomach, and when begither with there, there is a gradual diminister of the mon-violent symptom, especially the bounding and speams, we may there generally of the cose.

- Irealment.

On the breatment of Cholera Marchen, the pare decine, and should call esti his aid ivery remedy calculated to afford relief. It is a decare which lemme into a specially, which enhants the prevers of light to rapidly, that no time is to be lost. And coupe quently it terminates in 24 hours, sentime in a much shorter time. The breakment of the decare, will be diff former, according to the time at which the process when may be called . Should the patient have been is ready exhaustes by the resource of the allach, his enclosures of cause, would be to calm irritation



and support mature in heracavailing exports ballion, however, to a patient, who is just attached as who has a considerable show of strongth opening, The first undication would be to vis the stomach of its con " levels; and to effect this, in has been the practice from The remotest periods to the present time to direct thead ministration of some warm brink, such as warm Chamowile Tea, Chicken water Loast water or Einfely warm water. But if I were collecte a patient labour - in a un der Cholera, under the circumstances just sta 2 les, i siante exhibit unsue tealely 20 gra i pe car in have its operation promoted by the exhibition of warm drinks. Ometics in this case, not only clear The stomach of its contents, but by Their wide perma ding operation determine block to the surface, and Thus bleive the internal org ans which one more arlife in a state of congestion; and Specare. from its Known atesposincein sources seems as murally adapted se to the case, as There is always non as left speam

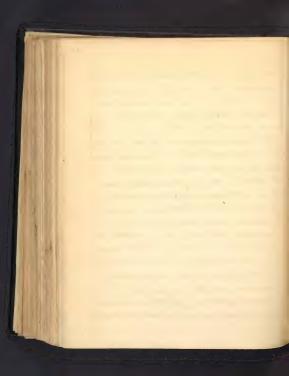


in the disease. The next remedy is vonesection, this was outerswiley employed by the foractitioner of india, and with great advantage, but it is a remedy which re againers to be used with great circumspection. In man King up his mind as to the propriety of abstracting block, The pulse can seldom be aguide to the practitioner. The disease in its commencement is one of opportion, and not of real debitity, The forthe will Thorefore he found to rise after the operation, and with it on alle ration of the more redeal symptoms; in doubtfut com it will always be right to proceede the Lancah by the warm bath, This remedy is always of great advan tage but particularly in the case now under consider - ation. By its wide pervading operation it determines blood to the surface, calm the irritability of the stom ach and allays spasm.

To so the That entrance controlling of stomach so proceed and as the other sent on the decase November of stomach some been employed, among



which opium from the accounts of different authors seems intelled to the greatest share of confidence, It May be as ministered as soon as the stomach is were = wated, but in whetever state of the disease it is employ , ed, it should be prefere in the solid from made into a pile. Should it be rejected by the somach, it should then be as ministens in the form of an Enema, ho gud Time apin in a gill of mucilage may be thrown up The rection as often as may be demanded by corcum Honces; or the opium may be administered / provided the stomach will bear it in the manner paractions by In Ishnson, combines with calonel in the propor - lian of Jugar of the farmer to hors of the letter. The advantages of this combination are that the stomachis calmed and at the same time the Siver is restore to its healthy function. This dose is to be repeated every Las 3 haurs as circumstances may demand Emale dose of balance, frequently administered are Said to be highly efficacion in calming the stomach



in This disease. I go is to be given every half hour To april the remedies already enumerated. Time - lating applications may be made to the surface over the region of the stamach, such as formentations with warm brandy, or must, steeper in warm brandy may be applied, or the clove bag, prepared by quitting put " verige closes in planned wrung out of warm spe rit may bropplied over the region of the Stomach. The application of a Mister will sometimes arrest The varieting almost immediately, should the potient be came very weak, Thomalents should be as ministered, warmth should be apoplied to the extramities by means of warm bricks or bottle, filled with warm water Blistons may also be applied to the ancles and wrists. These remedies will, in ordinary cases be found suf - ficient, but in the violent casegue must resort To more efficient means, in order to produce a prompt. " er resication Than can be effected by Cantharides The India practitioners, have used and reccommunates



The application of nitric acis, which is to be apple . ed over the stomach, 2 parts of the acis mixes with one of water are to be put on by means of a feather or hair pancil, This my specifily produces a shorp pains The acco is them to be meetraling is by a solution of potash and the some to be treates as a common blister, Longe down of dituted Eulphuni air, are sais to be highly effice - ciaus in subdung the irretability of the stomach Small doses of netries axis combines with an infusion of to - humbo on also sais to have successed in coloning the Stom ach when opium had failes. as the more violent symptoms subside balomet shouts be given in small and repeated doses, with a view to corregoff and at the same time correct the mostis secretion, while its operation may be promoted by the oleum vicini. after an attack

of this dresser the passint is left any much delile teled, requiring with a view to strong them the stomach as well as the system, down mild James Such as be



Sumba or Genteen bookers, much be obvicate by small closer of Therbart. I have an arthurg of the ten to the decision, be cause it selden become nearly or for the patient to take four being of as thook accuming the ten to the decision the strictest allution chooked be paint to regime. The deal should consider of the lightest and noot dignitible or the class. The patient where a coin exposing himself to the hab sum or night air, most expressing himself to the hab sum or night air, most enter ever cise is a contact to produce patigues will be serviceable, and alose all, he whento, en dearour to keep up the the alose all, he whento, en dearour to keep up the the to find the terminal flavore. The is of the third importance and should by as means be negligible.

Note the characters I conclude my remarks on Cholera mortey in deing which can dean complete mute a structured the africanic I have derived from Bulker. Themas, between, and particularly from the disting-guide property, who was a coly files the chair of

The Institute, and practice of medicine in the -Monvereity of Pennsylvania.

